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publication with to have rejected articles returned they would in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"I Am Not a Democrat."

On March 17, 1896, the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN declared at Mount Vermon Ill . "I am not a Democrat."

What have Democrats to do with a man who has proclaimed that be is not a Demoerat; who repeatedly boasted of his intention not to support a gold candidate or a gold platform; and who is now, after two years or more of intriguing with the Populists, the Populist candidate on a Populist platform !

Bryan's Evasion.

Mr. BRYAN's labored speech at the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening, is remarkable for its failure to answer a ques tion of vital importance to the voters of this section of the country. That question is: How are the earners of wages and of salaries to be benefited by a change in the currency which is expressly intended to raise the prices of cotton, wheat, pork, beef, and all agricultural and mineral products?

Mr. BRYAN declared, at the outset of his speech, that the farmers have lost more than they have gained by the gold standard, and asked significantly : " What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar, we de stroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid ?" Certainly, if the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is going to make it easier to pay debts with our agricultural products, it is going to make it harder for the buyer of those prodnets to buy them.

The nearest that Mr. BRYAN came to making the answer desired was, when he said, that, "while the gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar;" and "salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries." Unfortunately for him, these assertions are untrue.

The country resumed specie payments upon a gold basis on Jan. 1, 1879, and it has ever since maintained them. We appeal to the individual experience of our readers to decide whether, since 1879, wages and salaries have not risen, and whether it is any harder to get them paid now than it was then. Speaking for THE SUN we assert with pleasure, that we are paying now higher wages and higher salaries than we were in 1879, and are employing more men. As to other employers we will let statistics tell the story.

According to the census of 1880, the year after the gold standard had become supreme, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments that year was 2,782,595, and the aggregate wages paid them was \$947,953,795, or an average of \$324 each. In 1890 the number of employees was 4,712,622, their aggregate earnings were \$2,283,216,529, and the average earned by each was \$488. Here was an increase of nearly one-half under a standard which Mr. BRYAN says " both lessens the amount and threatens the permanence" of the rewards

Since the census of 1890, a committee of the Senate of the United States of which Senator Aldrich was Chairman, reported in 1894 upon the subject of wages and prices, that in twenty-one selected industries wages were in money 40 per cent. higher in 1880 than they were in 1860, and 60 per cent, higher in 1891 than they were in 1860, while the prices of staple articles had fallen between 1880 and 1890 in some in-

Of Mr. BRYAN's repeated assertions, that under free coinage the silver dollar will be equal in purchasing power to the gold ollar it is, after this, unnecessary to speak. We leave him to explain to his Western farmer friends, how, with the pound sterling worth in silver, under free coinage, as it is now in gold, only \$4.86, they are going to get any more dollars for the wheat they export than they are getting now; and how if they get no more for what they export, they will get more for what they sell in this country. Perhaps some of his bimetallist friends can help him out of the dilemma.

No Such Classes.

BRYAN talked of the "creditor class" and the "debtor class" throughout his Madison Square Garden speech. But, of course, there are no such classes. They do not exist to be talked about.

Every man who sells his labor, his goods, the use of his money, or anything that is his, becomes a creditor; and when he buys he becomes a debtor. Hence everybody is both a creditor and a debtor. There is neither a distinct "creditor class" nor a distinct "debtor class," with the diversity of interest as concerns the money standard, of which BRYAN tried to make so much.

No Abraham Lincoln He!

For several weeks Mr. BRYAN had been hard at work upon an oration especially designed to convince the people of the East that he was something more than a Boy Orator and a mouther of borrowed metaphors. The laborious preparation bestowed upon the speech of acceptance is evident to the critical reader, and not less obvious is the Thespian self-consciousness behind every period and every phrase.

The key to the candidate's character has been furnished by himself during the past week of speechmaking. He is, first of all, an actor, an intellectual mimic, a player of parts derived from his reading or observation. A nature of that particular sort can make itself agreeable and even impressive at times, and during a few changes of costume can seem to be not only versatile but also genuine. On the present eccasion Mr. BRYAN's chosen rôle was that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN introducing himself stitute speech of February, 1860.

sons here as a spouter rather than a thinker, and there was great curiosity to see whether his Western reputation was justified. His speech on Federal control as to slavery in the Federal Territories was dispassionate, earnest, closely reasoned, and destitute of the tawdrier ornaments of campaign rhetoric. It was a model of patient research, plain statement, and restrained

and impressive eloquence. The effect of Mr. Lincoln's speech on the curious and somewhat critical New Yorkers who went to hear it was immediate and signal. His opening sentences won for him the respect of his audience. They followed him throughout with close attention. There is no record that half of his hearers or any number of them, expressed their verdict upon his merits as an orator by tramping out of the hall in a steady procession while he was speaking. The next morning the leading newspapers of New York bore witness that LINCOLN'S first appearance in this town was a success. "He is one of nature's orators," said the Tribune, "using his rare powers solely to elucidate and convince though their inevitable effect is to delight and electrify, as well. No man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New York audience."

Such was the part which Mr. BRYAN assigned to himself for Aug. 12. The Cooper Institute effect was to be repeated. He was to be the new LINCOLN out of the West, surprising the New Yorkers by sobriety of diction where they had expected mere floridity of phrase, astonishing them by his powers of elucidation and the calm reserve of his rhetoric, and impressing them at once as a man with a capacity for serious statesmanship. The temptation to duplicate the Chicago sensation was deliberately rejected for the sake of this greater triumph. Mr. BRYAN's speech of acceptance was assiduously prepared and pruned with this one object in view.

If WILLIAM J. BRYAN were another ARRA HAM LINCOLN, or the tenth part of another LINCOLN, he would have succeeded, for the conditions were favorable for his experiment. As it was he failed, dismally and notoriously. Even as an actor he is not up to the rôle he tried to play. There never was a more disheartening, humiliating failure on the part of a mimetic politician; and considering Mr. BRYAN as a human creature with lofty political aspirations and a good share of personal vanity, the spectacle in the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night was both pathetic and diverting.

Pernicious Police Activity.

The University Club in this city occupie the Jerome property at the corner of Madison square and Twenty-sixth street, which was so long the home of the Union League Club. On the opposite side of Twenty-sixth street is the Madison Square Garden, where the Bryan manifestation took place on Wednesday evening. As early as 6 o'clock, members of the University Club were stopped by the police who were stationed in Madison square and told that they could not cross the guarded space about the Garden or gain access to the club unless they had tickets of admission to the Bryan meeting.

Not only so, but workmen on their way some, who lived within the space which the police had seen fit to surround on this occasion, were treated in like manner and denied the right of going home to supper.

There was no propriety in any such stringent regulations. The city was neither in a state of riot nor condition of insurrection. There was not even a fire in the neighborhood. Indeed, an atmosphere of political frost prevailed. Why the members of a club which had the misfortune to be situated near the Bryan gathering should on that account be shut out from their proper home by the New York police, is one of those mysteries of reform to the solution of which Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

had better apply his intellect without delay. In these days, however, when it seems to be good form in the school of Bryanesque politics to jeer at a man who has a dollar. perhaps little sympathy will be extended to lawfully treated. But how about the scores of workingmen who experienced similar treatment at the hands of the police on Wednesday evening, and who were compelled to make long circuits to get home when they might just as well have been permitted to go direct?

Almost all the trouble which the police experienced at the Bryan demonstration was due to their own faulty arrangements in the first instance.

Some Items of City Revenue.

The city of New York, the population of which is constantly increasing, and the area of which has been enlarged since July 1, 1895, by the annexation of new territory, expends in a year nearly \$45,000,000. The largest separate item of this expenditure is the sum remitted to Albany for the payment of New York county's share of the State expenses, New York county and New York city being identical. This item amounts to \$6,500,000 this year.

The interest on the public debt of New York, which is constantly increasing, amounts to \$5,500,000; and there is in addition to be paid this year on bonds of the city \$3,000,000. Accordingly, after derunning expenses of the city for 1896 are about \$30,000,000.

This is a considerable sum, but no more than the public requirements demand. The annual municipal expenses of London are lin \$25,000,000, and of Vienna \$15,000,- in the West. That which might 000. But all four of these great European ernment in various ways contributes a lieved of many of its burdens by the Government of the United States. The city of New York derives no benefit whatever from the Federal Government; on the contrary, the Treasury of the United States profits from the collection in this city of about 65 per cent, of its total revenue from customs, operates here, too, a Post Office, which yields it a profit of \$4,000,000, and it collects in internal revenue a large sum from

breweries, distilleries, and cigar factories. The net running expenses of the city to be raised by taxation are reduced by sundry items of revenue, the examination of which is now engaging the attention of force her into war with the United States. the municipal authorities, as is the case each year in August, in accordance with the provisions of the Consolidation Act of | in such an event, he opines that Spath would 1882, under which, and under the amendments to which, the transaction of the publie business of the town is regulated. These items of city revenue amount, in a year, to about \$2,500,000, and as this sum is increased taxes are lightened. By looking at them in detail we reach some interesting to the East through his famous Cooper In- results. The first of these items, a small one in amount, shows a creditable in-

Record, which was \$3,500 last year, has increased to \$4,000 this year. This is a gain of which Brother SLEICHER has reason to be proud. The fees of the Public Administrator, \$7,500 last year, are \$9,000 this year. The revenue in fees from the Inspectors of Public Weights and Measures, \$4,500 last year, is \$5,000 this year. The diligence of an alert and astute Comptroller is shown in an increase from \$350,000 to \$450,000 in interest on taxes. The railroad franchises and licenses collected for the city by the same official show an increase from \$60,000 to \$75,000, exclusive of the collect tion from the same source for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. The Surrogates' fees turned into the city treasury, \$5,000 last year, are \$7,000 this year. From the proceeds of excise licenses or taxes, \$500,000 is taken toward the reduction of taxation The fees of the Register and of the Sheriff \$100,000 each, are put at the amount they were last year, though the latest indications are that the collections of Der Registrator SOHMER would somewhat exceed those made by the Herr Landvogt, Soup Green DAMSEN. Comptroller FITCH's report for the three months ending July 1 showing that during that period the Register's collections were nearly \$1.00 in excess of those of the Sheriff. Hereafter the city's share of the revenue from excise taxes will be largely increased, and will certainly not fall below \$1,500,000. Indeed, it may considerably exceed \$2,000,000 a year.

While, as we have seen, some of the items of public revenue show gratifying gains, there are others which show a falling off. The County Clerk's fees, \$50,000 last year. are \$45,000 this year, and in the Depart ment of Public Works, the revenue from Street Encumbrances declined \$3,000, while the sale of material and the fees for labor in that department, \$15,000 last year, are only \$5,000 this year. Why?

The gains in revenue generally exceed and more than offset, the losses; but taxes will be higher this year than last, or \$2.14 on real estate, as against a rate of \$1.91 in 1895, and \$1.79 in 1894.

What Bryan's Speech Demonstrates That there is nothing in the free-silver

agitation. That it is all a mere bubble. That it will burst and go to pieces long

before November. BRYAN himself has pricked it, and now we have only to wait a little to see it collapse for good and all.

Business is safe. The nation's honor is secure from stain. There will be no 58cent dollars. There will be no repudiation.

Sensible Talk About the Cuban Situation.

It should not be inferred from the ravings of some Deputies in the Cortes that there are no cool-headed and far-sighted men in Spain. Such men really constitute a mafority, as Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO will find out, the moment they feel the pressure of the additional taxes which will have to be levied, if the war in Cuba is prolonged. What sober-minded Spanlards want to know is, has any progress been made in the suppression of the insurrection, and, secondly, would their country have any European allies if it were driven by the Madrid fire-eaters into war with the United States? Both of these questions are answered in the negative by thoroughly respected and trusted statesmen, namely Senor Elisko Giberga, Autonomist Senator-elect, and Senor Sagasta, repeatedly Prime Minister, and now the head of the Liberal opposition.

Although Seffor GIBERGA was returned to the Spanish Senate at the recent election by the Economical Societies of Cuba and Porto Rico, he has refrained from taking his seat in that body, and is residing in Paris, whence he has written an important letter to the Madrid newspaper, El Liberal, That the letter was published proves that there is more freedom of the press in the Spanish capital than has been hitherto supposed. The charges levelled against the Madrid Government derive exceptional club members because they have been un- weight from the fact that the writer is not a revolutionist, but still clings. although "almost without hope," to that programme of local autonomy, of which he has been for many years the most eminent and powerful advocate, and to which the Spanish Parliament itself is professedly committed. Should the insurrectionists triumph, he will ask from them he says, only the right to live obscurely and die tranquilly in the island where he was born. But of their triumph he proclaims the certainty, unless the policy hitherto followed in Cuba is quickly and radically changed. Speaking as a Cuban who has the right and authority to use such language, Seflor GIBERGA declares that not in Cuba's woods are Spain's worst enemies to be found, but that Spain's Governments, and especially the present Government, are chiefly responsible for the pending conflict. He recalls the fact that at the outset the insurrection was insignificant, and imputes the magnitude which it has since acquired to the long series of errors and acts of injustice committed by the Conservative Cabinet. Chief among these he ranks the fatal blunder of refusing to apply, while there was yet time, the political reforms in the Antilles which had been actually decreed; and of a piece ducting these items, the net municipal with this was the blind fully evinced in destroying the Autonomist party, which at one time included a large majority of Cubans, and which formed the strongest bond of union, because, while loyal to the mother country, it aimed to gratify \$60,000,000, of Paris \$70,000,000, of Ber- the reasonable hopes of her children have been a mighty instrument for municipalities are capital cities as well, and the joint attainment of unity and liberty toward their maintenance the general Gov- has been wantonly shattered, and through the ruin of the Autonomist party the rebelshare, as Washington is assisted and re- lion has gained the aid of men who had previously opposed secession, of men who have given the rebellion prestige and authority physical force, and pecuniary resources. Such has been the senseless policy of the Government, and the result is a situation of which Senor GIBERGA evidently thinks that the independence of Cuba is the only

possible solution. These are words which sober-minded Spanish taxpayers are likely to turn over in their minds, and so they will Seffor SA-GASTA's response to the inquiry, what allies Spain would have, in case the ferocious non-combatants of the Madrid press should The veteran lender of the Liberals does not deny that such a conflict is possible, but, have to fight single-handed. There should be no illusions, he said, upon that score. A Franco-Spanish alliance he believes to be impossible, because France is firmly bound to Russia, who on her part is a friend of the American republic. On the other hand, German commercial interests would militate against an alliance between Spain and any of the three central powers. LINCOLN had been regarded by many per- crease. The revenue from sales of the City Senor Sagasta's frankness on this point

will go far to convince the majority of Spaniards, who, although ignorant about foreign countries, are by no means wanting in good sense, that it would be an act of madness for the Madrid Government, which cannot put down the Cuban insurrection, to challenge the United States.

Once again the Boy Orator has succeeded in stampeding a great audience. But it was not exactly the kind of a stampede that his friends expected.

Much satisfaction is expressed by Republican All uch natiaraction is expressed by requirement of both facting and by Democrats at the appointment of William W. Goodnich to succeed the late Calvis E. Prant as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second district. It is not generally believed that Mr. Goodnich to be designated by the Oovernor to take the wacaboy in the appellate Division that was filled by Judge Phart.—New Jork Tibune.

A sufficient reason for not believing that Judge GOODRICH will be designated by the Governor to take the vacancy in the Appellate Division that was filled by Judge PRATT, is found in the provision of the Constitution which limits the Governor's choice for the Appellate Division to ustices elected to the Supreme Court

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have been a reader of The Sun for a good many years. It has lways been my favorite newspaper. I admire it because of its freedom from hypocrisy, its genuine Americanism, and, principally, because it has refused at all times to truckle to the ravings and frothings of

I remember well the fight THE SUS made against the Homestead Anarchists. I remember how its utter-ances electrified the people of this country, and brought them to a realization of what was going on. remember well how the newspapers fell in line on after the other and took up THE SUN'S CTY, and how a certain disreputable element in the New York press was engaged in condoning or applauding the work the murderous mob at Homestead.

When that fight was won I never thought that time would find you engaged in a fight almost similar in character. I never thought I would find arrayed against you the same newspaper apostles of violence and disorder. It seemed to me that the serpent of "mob law" had been effectually scotched, once and

How mistaken I was, events have proved. We see to-day a mob seeking to obtain possession of the Government, on a platform having for its main planks repudiation and freedom of riot. We see THE SUN once more engaged fighting for the country's honor and standing for everything that is American and patriotic. We see the same newspapers arrayed against THE SUS that were on the side of riot and revolution a few years ago, as they are now. The American people are a sensible and law abiding

body, and will crush these enemies of our country's honor in November as completely as they did the mob that sought to rule at Homestead. NEW YORK, Aug. 12. THEODORE D. CUSHMAN.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Several weeks ago a farmer, an Eastern man, who is now interested in mining industries in Utah, gave the following argu-ment in favor of the free coinage of silver, and it is an argument that cannot be brought too forcibly be-fore the ware several. ore the wage carners of the West as well as the East. He claimed that under free cotmage the entire domestic demand for his particular commodity could be supplied by this country, a condition that does not at present exist. Under such a financial system he claimed that home mines could, by a decrease in the cost of production, successfully compete

statement he virtually acknowledged that such decrease in the cost of production would be due a decrease in the cost of production would be due to the fact that the same wages paid to-day would be paid in a depreciated currency. This is simply another striking example of the benefits to be derived by the wage-earner from a free coinage of silver. The man in question is, I believe, quite an active worker n the cause against honest money.

New York, Aug. 12.

A WAGE-EARNER.

Silver for Others, Gold for Himself. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is an old Shylock down in castern Maine who is a silverite of the most pronounced variety. He lives in a small hotel and frequently gets into discussions with tran-sient guests. He is a nervous, irritable old villain. and cannot talk five minutes without losing his temper and shouting. Not long ago he was arguing with a cool sort of chap who prodded him again and again. Mr. Silverite lost his temper, as usual, and began to whoop. Said his opponent:

w about your own property? If we have free sliver, it will depreciate your holdings one-half."
"No, it won't," howled Shylock. "No, it won't; for I am putting out my money on gold bearing notes."
Then, seeing he had made the fatal admiss on, he solted, amid the jeers and laughter of the crowd. he not typical of the average patriotic, for revenue NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 11.

Abraham Lincoln and Billy Bryan.

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: In the line of what you say about Lincoln's oratory and Mr. Bryan's, count the "I's" in the latter's speeches and then urn to Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address and his Gettysburg oration. You will note that Mr. Lincoln used the first personal pronoun singular only once in those two supreme efforts of genuine oratory. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis. An allusion made by Mr. Bryan to France is note-The Democratic candidate says that the Bank of France reserves to itself the right of paying its notes in either gold or silver, and, for all that, he adds, gold and silver have the same value in France. Mr. Bryan omitted to say that if the French fivefranc piece has a value equal to that of gold, it is because, since 1575, five-frame pieces are no longer coined in France. It would be impossible to do in Paris that which Mr. Bryan would like to see done in Vashington. One cannot bring to the Mint ples silver worth 2 france 50 centimes and have them transformed into five-franc pieces. Bimetalities: erists in name only in France. In reality gold to the only metal that the public can get coined in the French mints.

Swim Out, Oh, Bryan! I am a wondrous craft upon The sea of politics, And for the sawed-off dollar, sure, I'm putting in big licks.

My voice is my protector, and For every day my friends all stoop To whisper in my ear:

"Swim out, oh, Bryan! im out and don't you care; Your metaphors will put you to The Presidential chair. Just chase the vicious goldbugs And grab 'em by the hair; So swim out, oh, Bryan,

Swim out !" I am the greatest orator That ever spooched a speech; I have similes original By scores within my reach, ut that fact doesn't queer My friends, who stoop to pat my back

And whisper in my car " Swin: out, oh, Bryan! Swim out and bruise the air. Fill all the world with words, my boy, Some day you will get there: Keep your mouth forever open And you'll sit in Lincoln's chair

ATLANTA, Aug. 11.

ings of gold ?

He Need Have No Such Pear.

and that I would only get 53-cent dollars for my de-

BROOKLYN, Aug. 12. XXX.

Bryan's Speech.

FRANCIS WATLAND GLER.

itted suicide, and that on hims-if.

A Populistic Inquiry.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Suddenly and without warning, as the cyclone re-

porter always puts it, the lights in the Convention

"Say," shouted a voice with a peculiar afbilation to

as of wind whistling through the grass of the

rie, " who in thunder has blowed out that gas ?

BROOKLYN, Aug. 13.

TO THE EUTOR OF THE SUS -Sir: I am a Democrat

My wonderful propensity For memorizing words On earth has ne'er been equalled quite: My vocal chords are birds. With this great combination To mankind it must be clear And whisper in my car:

"Swim out, oh, Bryan' Swim out and don't you care; Disseminate a holocaust Of words upon the air; Don't worry over logic Just talk and you'll get there; So swim out, on, Bryan, Swim out!"

I'm sorry for the atmosphere; it's overworked, I know. My words have raised a mighty heat And set the sun agiow. But, now that I am started, 'twill Be hard to stop, I fear, specially white my friends insist And whisper in my ear:

" Swim out, ob. Bryan' Swim out for everywhere; Tear up the Unabridged and spread its words upon the air: Just chatter on Incessantly. Your iun a will win, we swear; So swim out, oh, Erjan,

IN TOM WATSON'S LAND.

The Extraordinary Situation in Georgia Brought About by the Eminent Jones of Arkansas-A Populat View of the Case. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the Populist State Convention is past, and the

from the flotsam and jetsam.

echoes are heard from one end of the State to

the other, something tangible can be gathered

The country is familiar with the proposed

deal entered into by the free-silver leaders at

Chicago, with Senators Peffer and Allen, to-

gether with former Candidate Gen. J. B

Weaver and others, by which the latte

were to deliver the votes of the St. Louis

Populist Convention to Senator J. K. Jones

and his faction of the Democratic party. How

nearly the deal was consummated everybody

knows, but although Bryan was nominated the

Convention repudiated Sewall, and in this case

half a loaf was found to be no better than no

bread. And when Chairman J. K. Jones shot

off his mouth at the wrong time and place, the

country expected Tom Watson to bastinado the

ake shelter with the negroes, where Jones

said the Southern Populists belonged. It was one of those things that was ex-

pected to set the South afire and

Jones in the excess of his chagrin at the fall-

ure of the deal with Western leaders in the

Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina was

considered to be on the fence, and Kolb of Ala-

bama had gone over, body and breeches to

Jones. So, with such defection on the inside,

would catch Southern fanatics on ail-

Mr. Jones played his hand openly, calculating

ver and leave Tom Watson's crowd stranded

Such was the situation when the Populists

met in State Convention in this city on last

Thursday. The whole State was agog, and the

the best-hated man in the Union. The election

delegates were full of fire and fury. Jones was

n Alabama was just over, where Kolb and

Weaver had been fully exposed in their polit-ical duplicity. Tom Watson's arrival in At-

lants would decide whether the Populists of

Georgia would repudiate these traitors, or

whether they would still hold to Bryan and

Watson. It was a crisis, and the Democrats

dared not open their mouths lest they should

When the delegates hurried into Atlanta they

hoped to have time to forge thunderbolts that

would destroy these coalitionists, and expose Jones. Watson's arrival would be the signal

for the onset. Tom came, after the city was

full, and with Tom, the atmosphere at once

pull all the fat in the fire.

high and dry.

Copulist party intended the blaze should occur.

gentleman until he would be hanny to

MORALITY OF THE WHEEL.

Benefits Which Two Women Have De-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I would like to add my testimony as to the effect of bicycle riding by women on their morals. I am

intimately acquainted with two women who ride the wheel daily -my daughter and myselfand would say that we have never met an improper person upon the road who revealed himself or herself as such by either word or look. We find perfect safety in minding the object of our outing and keeping to the right; if after dark, with our lamps trimmed and burning. We have many friends who are also wheelwomen, and the first instance of any immorality witnessed on the road has yet to be heard from. On the contrary, the diversion does divert from cares and worries. My daughter is a school teacher, and when partionlarly nerve starged and worn down by school work her bicycle invites to outdoor scenes, far from the madding school room, where the sweet songs of birds, the fragrance of flowers and new-mown hay or the cool shadows of woods, mountain breeze or sea breeze soon smooth out the lines of care from the nervous face, and the sweet spirit of peace settles there. Like the poet who exclaimed, while contemplating

From the cool claterns of the midnight air. My spirit drank repose,

My spirit drank repose,
so the bicycler finds in nature a true cure for
cares and overstrained nerves.
To bring the matter home to myself, I find that
my bicycle is the panacea for the multitude of
little daily trials which beset a housekeeper.
When Bridget has broken one corner from my
pot tureen or cooked the occumbers and iced
the beefsteak and demonstrated the many other
little etcetera, which only she has the ingenuity
to devise, I brush away the crumbs of the dinner, turn the knob of the china closet, and take
my wheel; my daughter takes hers; my husband joins us, and we wheel away for an afterdinner recreation. The cares of life are not able
to keep up with the flying wheels, and so we are
soon

Far from care, far from pain, Far from thought of greedy gain,

Far from care, far from pain.
Far from thought of greedy galn,
and the ravelled "sleeve of care" knits up.
The people we meet wheeling look as good,
morally speaking, both men and women, as the
men and women one meets waiking. At any
rate, they look happy. They simply glide past
and the distance soon hides them.
I, as one of the mothers of the nation, say to
the girls of America, who are still curving their
spines, and blinding their eyes over tatting and
plano practice: "Come out from the shacows,
don your bleyde suits and, instead of singing
behind the curtained parlor window. 'O had I
the wings of a dove, I would fly away from this
world of care, just mount your trusty bleycle
wings and scatter cares and vanities to the four
corners of the earth for an hour or two. You
will gather from nature's great laboratory—all
out doors—health and happiness.

As to the suit for the occasion, it must, of
course, be of a safe length, cropped to the
height of the shoe top. If it is longer than this,
it is both unsafe and awkward. If shorter, the
effect is unbecoming, causing ladies to look like
overdeveloped girls. A very short skirt is immodest, for young or old, and a very long onewell, try and recall the long bathing skirts of
olden times and see if the comparison with the
graceful suit worn to-day does not suggest an
incompatibility of long skirts for wheelwomen.

H. V. C.

LEGAL TENDER FOR COLLAWER.

LEGAL TENDER FOR COLLAMER An Amusing Story with No Especial Bear

ing on the Paramount Question. I rom the Washington Evening Star.

full, and with Tom, the atmosphere at once cleared. He knows Georgia Democracy better than any man in the United States. He is acquainted with their tricks in trade, and his tawny eyes never were in better vision, so to speak, than when that angry host shouted for him as a wounded lion roars for its dying mate. He was their hiol and their leader. Tom went to the hotel they picked out for him, and after he had washed the dust from his face and smoothed that tawny foretop, he was ready for the conference. What he said nobedy his been able to report, but within twenty-four hours he had his team well in hand and the angry waves sunsided into a sparking, bounding tide that carried the craft high affoat over the malice of the traiters and the cunning of Jones's gans of political desperadoes.

Watson was the candidate for Vice-President in spile of Jones, and he resolved to honor the Watson was the candidate for Vice-President in spite of Jones, and he resolved to honor the St. Louis delegates that put him on he track. This policy ran through the debate like a line of silver, clear and white. He allowed himself to be named at St. Louis for the Vice-Presidency for a well-defined purpose. He never for a minute expected to help Jones to defeat Watson's own policy. He had been remanded to the negroes so often by Bourbon politics that the insuit slipped off, like water from a duck's back. He knew the negroes and the value of their support in a hot campaign; therefore he turned Jones's blunderbus around and made the weapon kick Jones and solidify the negroes. Nothing is more a, parent at this time than the fact that the negroes who decline to vote for McKinley will rise up en masse and vote for Watson's State ticket, and the negro vote is the balance Treasury officials are highly amused at the experience of Mr. Newton L. Collamer, a patent attorney of 1,006 F street, with the local Post Office authorities over the collection of a postal money under for \$40. According to the story. Mr. Collamer concluded from a perusal of Treasury circular No. 123, containperusal of Treasury circular No. 123, containing information in regard to the national system of figance, that while gold and silver certificates are receivable for all public dues, they are not leval tender. Imbued with this idea, he took a \$40 money order to the money order department of the city Post Office and demanded cash for it. Silver certificates were tendered him in payment of the order. He refused to accept payment in such current and

cash for it. Silver certificates were tendered him in payment of the order. He refused to accept payment in such currency, and demanded either gold, sliver, greenbacks, Treasury notes, or national bank notes. The money order clerk had only sliver certificates, and did not know exactly what to do in the premises. He held a hurried consultation with his superiors, and an examination was made of the postal laws and resulations. It is said that Postmaster-teneral Wilson was also consulted. It was found that section 1,247 of the postal laws and regulations provided explicitly that:

"Only leval tender money and national bank notes are to be received and evid out in the transaction of the motify, order business."

This discovery seemed to sustain the contention of Mr. Collamer against the use of silver certificates, and, as there was not any purely legal tender money on hand, Mr. Collamer was told to call again. In the mean time the officials of the Treasury Department were evidently consulted in the matter, with the result that the local postal authorities were in formed that all the requirements of the law would be fully met by the payment of the order in question in standard silver dollars, which are full legal tender in all Government transactions. Although not so stated, it is believed that the local Postamaster was given a supply of silver dollars sufficient to meet Mr. Collamer's order, and all similar demands for some time to come. It is presumed that Mr. Collamer's order, and all similar demands for some time to come. It is presumed that Mr. Collamer's order, and all similar demands for some time to come. It is presumed that Mr. Collamer has already tired of carrying his load of silver, and he has ere now exchanged it for silver certificates, the very character of money which he at first refused to accept. Although one is legal tender and the other's not, they are interchangeable and practically the same which he at first refused to accept. Although one is legal tender and the other is not, they are interchangeable and practically the same thing for all ordinary business transactions.

Seeing Was Belleving. From the Baltimore Sun.

Mayor's Clerk Palmer, who is young and modest, had an exceedingly embarrassing moment yesterday

One of his multifarious duties is to attend to persons who apply at the Mayor's office for permits to secure the killing of does which have bitten or annoyed persons passing by or entering the premises of Yesterday Mr. Palmer was seated at his deak when

two attractive young girls entered the room. One of them told the Mayor's clerk that she had come to have an end put to a dog belonging to a neighbor. the dog had jumped at her as she was passing by and

had bitten her on the right leg.
Under the inspiration of Mr. Palmer's questions she gave a graphic narrative of the whole scene, how the dog growled, how he jumped without warrant or reason, and how his teeth had planted themselves in

" Did he really bite you ?" saked Mr. Palme His fair visitor was indignant at this skeptical remark.

"If you don't believe me," said she, "I'll show you the mares of his teeth."

The young girl frew nearer to Mr. Palmer, and a confused vision of black and white swam before his eyes. "Look at the marks," he heard a voice say from eyes. "Look at the marks," he heard a voice say from behind it all, scornful and imperious. In a moment it was over. Mr. Palmer had been convinced, and the permit was made out. The young girl departed with the paper, and the Mayor's clerk was left alone to slowly realize just what had occurred.

The Money-making May From the Washington Evening Star.

will rise up en masse and vote for Watson's State ticket, and the negro vote is the balance of power all over the South when lonestly well rise up en masse and vote for Watson's State ticket, and the negro vote is the balance of power all over the South when lonestly well as at Popular wat the rear end of Jones's own gun. Instead of fusing with the Republicans, as was expected, he brought about fusion with the Prohibition party of the State, a combination that strikes terror to the hitherto confident Democrata. Georgia has 137 counties, and nearly every county, except those with large cities, have gone dry. The day the Convention met whisker, with barroom the strongholds of whisker, with barroom to strongholds of whisker, with barroom to strongholds of whisker, with barroom to the torough and unimense majority. The county had 2,400 voters on that day, and the 1,500 negro votes put out the saloons, with a majority of 528 for the dry ticket.

That election was a fecier for Tom Watson. For named for Governor the brightest, brainlest Hon. Seaborn Wright, and the is as hower in the land. He is as however a picture, and has a silver tongue equal to Bryan's picture, and has a silver tongue equal to Bryan's or Tom Watson's He had. He is as the was a picture, and has a silver tongue equal to Bryan's or Tom Watson's He is of fine family and married an heiress. He was not an open Populist until the Convention met, but he had been a well-wisher for a long time. When he was a witness against the Bourbon Democrate, in a contested election case, last year, he was alwiness against the Bourbon Democrate, in a contested election case, last year, he was a winess against whe Hones for Governor. To fight his assailants from an elevation.

The Populists are farmers, as a rule. They nearly all belong to the Methodist or Baptist denominations. Both these churches have lasted manifestices against the liquor shops. To easily the state of the first was the proposition of the paper, dubbed the Gevernor "Vellowstone Kit." Will be a strong "Judge Denny of Lexington had a peculiar experience in Menifee county, Ky.," said a man from the blue grass State to a Stor reporter, "The Judge is one of the most cloquent stump speakers in the Republican party, and no one can make a stronger tariff argument. He was charging the Democratic Administration with the financial depression in an outdo meeting near Frenchburg. 'Who,' he asked ing any money? If any one is I would like to see

"After the meeting closed a man came up, and, taking the Judge to one side, said: 'I'm the axed for in meetin'. 'Course I couldn't make no sign in thet crowd, but I am ready to do business." "You are what man? asked the astonished orator.

"The man that's makin' th' money out byar you taked bout." Oh!' replied the Judge. 'Well, what are you

and a workingman who has read THE SUN for the past making? twenty years. I have locked up \$1,700 in gold—the savings of allfetime—for fear Bryan may be elected "Nothin' but half dollars, but I hev a brother in Bell county who makes dollars, an I reckon I could git yo's some. Yo'hav a pow'ful chance ter pass 'em goin' 'roun', but I never would a thought to spoke if I see it stated that the rich are hearding gold in anyo' hadn't axed fer me. ticipation of its going to a premium in the event of Bryan selection. If this is so, why do not the rich support Bryan and make lots of money on their hold-

"The rather startled statesman could do nothing but make an appointment with the man, and then leave the county as quickly as possible." Another Similarity.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

He—As near as I can get at it, the general idea of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE; Mr. Bryan's heaven seems to be a place where it is always sumspeech last night reminds me of a sermon my father heard preached by an old Scotch Preabyterian domithe-Yes, and the proportion of men to women will nie. Some local man had kined himself the day be-fore, and the old clergyman declared that he had be about as it is at most of the summer resorts. Am

An Interesting Georgia Rumor.

Irom the littletty Observer.

Is there any truth in the statement that a young lady had a needle enter her waist about a Year ago and that if recently worked its way out of the arm of a young man in a neighboring town? It may be true.

A Timely Observation. From the Lewiston Evening Journal. hucks are thick. That means a cold winter. NOT WHAT HE EXPECTED.

Her Reply to the Chump Who Asked Pan don for Not Maring Proposed From the Chicogo Daily News.

They had not met for fifteen years,

He thought her rather improved. Aged, at course, but then she had so gained in expression and her figure was superb.

Her hair was dressed more becomingly the it used to be, and that woman-of-the-world at

sulted her. He had hardly thought she would develop into this. She observed that he was a triffe too stoutjust a triffe-and a slight baidness made theis significance of his nose more noticeable. She

had always known his nose was insknifeant. That charm of manner he always had, well—"Come down on the shore, "she said graciously, "I want to talk to you," That is delightful of you," he assured her, "I had scarcely hoped you would remember out the charmagnets of the charmagnets."

"I had scarcely hoped you would remember our old—friendship!"
She looked at him and smiled,
"If she had known how to smile like that long ago." he thought.
He helped her down some steps, and they strolled along the beach. He was critical of women's attire, and noted with approval the perfection of hers. There was something of disconnent in his reflection that she had not used

content in his reflection that she had not used to dress so well.

He inquired for her husband.

"He is well, thanks," she answered indifferently, and spoke of her boys; then of the lotsl and its guests, the bathing, the scenery presently of the last new book and its author. Her talk was charming—"sublimated goss p" he named it to himself—the perfection of talk, rescisely what one desired from a woman, lie felt some chargin that he had falled in the past to appreciate her eleverness.

Presently she led the conversation to a trip they had once taken—members of the same

Presently she led the conversation to a trip they had once taken members of the same party—through Holland and Belgium, and reminded him of his admiration for a head of Glorgione's in the Brussels galiery.

The tide had ebbed and they were sitting on some big flat rocks.

"Tell me," she raid, suddenly. "I have sometimes wished to know—did you love me then or were you only making love?"

"Candidly?" he asked.
"Candidly."

He poked with his stick at some sea urchins He poked with his stick at some sea urchins in the pool at his feet.
"I was in love with you," he replied.
"Then why—"
"I was in love with you," he repeated, slowly, "but—I was not in love with marriage, and you were not—then—a good match."
"Was that all?"
"No."

"Was that all?"
"No."
"Go on."
"You didn't—make it difficult enough! Stop!
I don't mean that you yielded easily. But you believed too easily. You seemed to feel no doubts—wanted no protestations—accented all with a sort of childlike faith which needed no convincing. It was beautiful, but it."
"Palled?" She smiled.
"Partion me, yes. In what followed, in breaking toff—but it never was very definite, wasit! I was to blame. Yet, berhaps, not wholly. That also you made—after a while—so very easy! You could not have cared—much."
"Of course not, "she interjected lightly." Yet, he pursued, "I have wished for an opportunity to ask your forgiveness—"
"Oh, no, not that!" She was friendly and deprecating. "Relieve me," with her enchanting smile, "you have my warmest gratitude."
Somehow that was not quite what he expected, Somehow that was not quite what he expected,

SHOCKED UNDER WATER.

A Diver's Unpleasant Experience with a Very Much Alive Wire. From the Morning Oregonian. The truthfulness of the old saying that

me never can tell where lightning is going to strike is proved by an accident which happened to a man while standing on the bottom of the Willamette, in a diver's suit of armor, few days since. The City and Suburban Railway Company has a power house near inman & Poulson's mill, from which the electric

Railway Company has a power house near Inman & Poulson's mill, from which the electricity is conveyed by a sub-marine cable across the river to operate some of its lines on the west aide. A abort time since the Union power house, from which some of the company's lines wers operated, was burned, and, as misfortune never comes singly, a day or two since the cable which crosses the river to the foot of Jefferson atreet failed in its duty.

J. F. Kelley, superintendent of the power plant on the cast side, took sleps to ascertain what the trouble was and to have it put to rights. He sent Billy Martin, the company's diver, down to overhaul the cable, which was found to have sustained a fracture, and the copper wire in the centre, which is the conductor, had in some way got in contact with the wire covering which protects the outside of the cable. The power had been shut off from the cable at the power house before the diver went down, and all concerned supposed he would have "dead wire" to handle.

They forged about the "back water" current from the Third street trolley wire, which kept hat part of the cable to examine the break, for the light was dim down there, the metallis fixtures on the diver's helmet touched the charged end of ft, and he received a shock which nearly knocked him insensible. He signaled "up" as quick as he could, and when hauled to the surface expressed a strong desire to stay there.

He had been surprised as well as shocked, and he wanted to quit work there and then as it was not in his contract to have live wires applied to his "headplece." He was remonstrated with and assured that he must be mistaken; that it was impossible he could have leven shocked again in the same manner, and came to the surface, if possible, quicker and madder than he could fairly see what he was about he was shocked again in the same manner, and came to the surface, if possible, quicker and madder than he cable was soon raised and properly repaired.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Signor Crispl's organ. La Riforma, has stopped

Queen Margherita of Italy is said to be writing drama which will be produced next fall. Jules Ferry's monument by Mercier Introduces new domestic possibilities into sculpture. The pedestal of the statue is adorned by several fig-ures, one of them being Mme. Ferry, who is still altvo.

Dr. W. G. Grace, in a recent cricket match between Gloucestershire and Sussex, made 301 runs, the largest score of the year and the third 300 that he has made in first-class matches in his long ericketing career.

Three Stuart portraits by H. Rigaud were sold recently in London. A three quarter length James III., the Old Pretender, brought \$2,850; Princess Louise, his sister, \$800; and Princess Charles Edward as a boy of 10, \$250.

Trento, though in Austrian hands, cannot forcet its Italian nationality. The town council has insi-unanimously voted 6,000 floring to buy a rote ament to Dante, which will be erected next to Trento was one of the poet's stopping places in his France's population, according to the centus

taken last March, is 38,228,009, an increase of 183,819 in five years. The increase is confined to the cities, the rural communes all showing a lecrease. The figures show that there has been only one birth in 1,500 inhabitants ouring this peri-A Russian steamship Captain undertook to test collision buffer he had invented recently by supning his steamer full speed into an iron barer at inchor one night as he was entering the harloy of

Kertch. He sank the barge, and his presentation and crew had just time to tumble out of hed and into the boats before the steamer sank, too. A number of Babylonian and Chaldean inscriptions from the Stamboul museum have been present ed by the Sultan to the French Government for the Louvre. It is feared that requests for other tress ures will be made by other European Govern

ments and that the Stamboul collection, elich owes much to American explorers among others, will be dispersed. warrants for ventson from the royal preserves for this year. The Lord Mayor gets four fat books from Bushey Park, the two Sheriffs get three bucks between them, and the recorder, chamberlain town clerk, common sergeant, and remembers

one each. When deer were more plentiful the ill. officials used to get eighteen backs insiral twelve. Röntgen's rays have brought a sanguine Front man into trouble. Having read that observed a Vanderbilt University had discovered that the tax would destroy hair, he advertised that he would guarantee to remove the mourtaches and whicher with which come French women are adorned took his fees and exposed the patients to the all a

ratus, but, as the hair showed no sign or disappear ing, was arrested for fraud.
Gildden Farm at Hambiedon in Hampahlee is a curious instance of an Englishman's observe about a law point. It was bought ten years as buy the man whose heirs have recently sold it, her as the venders did not complete the sale on the ap-pointed day he discoved the purchase. It was compelled by the lower court to carry out his arrement, but fought the case to the Court of a real and the House of Lords, and when he mould out

refused to have anything to do with the farm. He was compelled to pay \$10,000 to keep it make ttation, but would not touch the crops, and at having got the matter into Chancery let the large go to waste and the buildings disappear.